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ON looking over the exchanges, we find that QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL is not alone in having difficulties with which to contend. Our main cause of alarm in the past has been the all-important one of finance. With the issue of the first number this session, however, we had pleasure in announcing that, chiefly through the energies of ex-Secretary-Treasurer Kidd, the JOURNAL was at last above water; but from thence till now the fates have brought about a round of disturbances, necessitating repeated changes upon our staff. We have just emerged from the conflict, and now pray for peace and the continued support of students and others. The *Portfolio*, a neat, well-edited journal, published by the Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton, Ontario, says: "The girls, in general, do not seem to have a proper idea of their duty to 'the

Port.' Because there is a limited staff to carry on and generally overlook the paper, these misguided girls think that this limited staff should also attend to all the financial part of the work. This will be an utter impossibility, and unless they come to the rescue, and subscribe for our 'literary gem,' at the same time handing over their dollar in a prompt manner, we are afraid there will be words with the printer." This word of good advice, given to the girls at the Ladies' College, Hamilton, in behalf of the *Portfolio*, is equally applicable to many of the boys of Queen's with respect to the JOURNAL. A similar announcement appears in the *University Monthly*, Fredericton, N. B. The pages of this journal have been enlarged; and in making the change the editor finds it necessary to inform his readers that, with the limited means at their disposal, the literary staff find that any plans for improvement meet with a great drawback when an attempt is made to put them into practice. In another connection he remarks that "the students must all be aware that it requires a comparatively large outlay of funds to keep our college journal afloat." We give these references in order to remind students that the publication of the JOURNAL is a regular business transaction. Printers' ink, paper and the typos' time are not to be had for nothing. We know that the JOURNAL does not come up to the expectations of all; and we never expect that it shall. We find, for instance, that Utopian ideas are afloat as to what it ought to be and as to how it ought to be conducted; but all such ideas in the minds of some students practical and

thoughtful men see at a glance cannot be carried into effect. At the same time there is no cause why the JOURNAL should not be rendered, by the students themselves, a real source of satisfaction and benefit. We again commend the words of the lady editor of the *Portfolio*, and applying them to the JOURNAL, request that students become subscribers, and that defaulting readers "at the same time hand over their dollar in a prompt manner."

WE fear that Christian people of the present day are too prone to congratulate themselves on their liberality to missions and to overlook the fact that their giving is greatly outdone by that of many semi-civilized people who have but recently been brought under the power of the gospel. This fact was clearly demonstrated by the Rev. Mr. Annand, of Aneityum, in the various addresses which he delivered while on a visit to Kingston last week. In the island of Aneityum, where the natives are now largely Christian, though but yet babes in the faith, we are told that \$2 per communicant are contributed by their churches for the spread of the gospel among their benighted brethren of the South Seas. Ought not such a fact put to shame our Canadian churches, especially when they are informed that the amount per communicant contributed to mission work among the poor natives of the South Sea Islands is higher than that of the educated and enlightened church members of this country? At the present time we want not so much the men for foreign mission work as the means with which to send them out. We know we can produce the men, willing and ready; let Christians awake to the knowledge that greater liberality is required on their part. Much work remains to be done. Could not many of our wealthier congregations each support a foreign missionary? while two or three of the less wealthy churches in

every city or district might band themselves together. Were even each Presbytery to take in hand a foreign mission field a great work would be done. At present we fear the true spirit of Christianity must be greatly extended amongst us if we are not to be outdone in the good work by those very peoples whom, a few years ago, we looked upon with pity and a certain degree of loathing.

THE announcement made in another column of Mr. F. C. Heath's last public appearance in Kingston reminds us that shortly after his college course, which closes this session, Queen's will lose in his departure from the city an active worker. Mr. Heath's connection with the college has been a long one. He graduated in Arts in 1873-4. From that time until 1883-4, when he entered upon his medical course, he was engaged chiefly in qualifying himself to occupy that position in the musical world he now so ably fills. Mr. Heath, we understand, is another notable instance of those students who, not being blessed with an overabundance of this world's good things through inheritance, have had to make good what was lacking in this respect by the substitution of indomitable will and hard work. The more Mr. Heath gets to do the more he seems able to accomplish; and he does all with good grace. We have seen him in various aspects; and, whenever his valuable services were wanted in behalf of any commendable object, he has been to the fore, organizing, superintending and taking part in public concerts and other entertainments. He has, we believe, public and private teaching to engage his attention; but, in addition to these duties, he fills the posts of organist and choirmaster in the First Congregational Church, Kingston, and in Queen's College. Mr. Heath has also proved himself to be a faithful and able

contributor to the columns of the JOURNAL; and we trust this interest will not cease with his departure from our midst. That Mr. Heath is highly esteemed by his fellow students is evidenced by the fact of his nomination to the presidential chair of the Alma Mater Society. This is the highest honor the Society has to confer upon a student, and we doubt not, that Mr. Heath, now elected, will fill the chair with much acceptance.

THE lecture on the Immortality of the Soul, delivered on the 22nd ult. in the Convocation Hall, by the Hon. Geo. B. Wendling, of Chicago, if it has done nothing more has sent the philosophers to think. While ordinary mortals were fairly carried away with the beauty of the hon. gentleman's diction and his elocutionary powers, the more staid and matter-of-fact minds amongst us quietly weighed the arguments brought forward by the lecturer. Professor Watson, we hear, questions the soundness of several opinions advanced by Mr. Wendling. Let us hope we may have his views ere long brought to light through the medium of the JOURNAL. Professor Ross is reported to have said that Mr. Wendling in speaking of the existence of a spiritual body which would not be affected by the death of the physical body based his remarks upon incorrect exegesis. A sceptic, he says, might put the matter thus: "We know that the natural body decays; by analogy we conclude that the spiritual body also decays." The legitimate question therefore follows: "How can we prove the spiritual body does not decay?" This may be a logically correct inference; but, so far as we remember, Mr. Wendling postulated a natural body and a spiritual body in the words of St. Paul: "There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body." The lecturer proved from physical observation and experience that the natural body *did*

decay; he did not attempt to carry the same line of argument into the spiritual world.

MR. ISAAC WOOD, the opposing candidate to Mr. Heath for the office of President of the Alma Mater Society, is a graduate of Queen's. His college course was a very successful one. In educational matters Mr. Wood has taken a prominent place in the city of Kingston. For a number of years he successfully performed the duties of principal of the Model School with much acceptance. His efforts in this connection, we understand, won for him the esteem of the citizens, and much regret was expressed at his retirement, two years ago, when he accepted the principalship of the Business College of Kingston, which position he at present fills. Under Mr. Wood's superintendence the Business College has made marvellous progress; and it is now acknowledged to be the first in the Dominion. Upon these qualifications Mr. Wood's supporters mainly base his claim for the presidency. They say, with some reason, that if such administrative ability has organized and built up the Business College to the standard of efficiency it now occupies, the Alma Mater would be greatly benefitted by having this man at the head of affairs. Mr. Wood, however, is a stranger to most of the students, and thereby labors under a disadvantage; but those who know him intimately speak highly of his qualifications for the office of president of the Alma Mater Society.

IN electioneering speeches the ease and graceful manner with which candidates and their supporters defy assertions and charge speakers with making statements of which they are entirely ignorant is somewhat amusing. At such times and under such circumstances real facts are difficult of realization. A mere glance, for instance, at the

volumes of speeches which have lately been addressed to the British public by the various parliamentary candidates will reveal the truth that words rather than facts have, in many instances, been the instruments employed to convince and convert electors. Within our college walls during the past week many words have been poured forth in connection with the Alma Mater elections. Candidates on both sides at one time were found freely, flatly and solemnly contradicting statements advanced; at another time they became profuse in apologies. Yet each man "told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Many men, under exciting circumstances, allow their tongues to falsify their intentions. They make hard statements unwittingly; and as the tongue is the servant of the mind, they are judged by what they say not by what they think. Words are easily uttered; but their power either for good or for evil is vast. We trust, therefore, that if anything has been said of a displeasing or hurtful character in the heat of the electoral conflict it will be forgotten and forgiven. Human nature at the best is weak and faulty.

THE existing system of examinations as a test of the ability of students is far from satisfactory. It is the student who can cram and mechanically reproduce at an examination direct answers to direct and cranky questions who gains the honours and is reckoned the scholar. But how often do we find such men in after life give way to their fellows when real practical, thoughtful work is demanded of them. In order to give men who have not prodigious memories, but who may have much common sense and knowledge in their heads a chance, such a method as that about to be submitted to the faculty of the Columbia College, N. S., might be acceptable. The *Acta Columbia* says: "This plan is a development of the

idea that a man's 'stand' is best determined by his average throughout the year. Semi-annually each class will be divided into two sections, neither of which will have marks. The first will include those who have a passing average and over; the second will be those who are under this line of division. The first section will not be examined; the second will receive a very exhaustive examination. Each professor will hand in at the end of the year four names, marked respectively 1, 2, 3 or 4. The name, the sum of whose marks is the lowest, will be the leader of his class; the second will be the next higher, and so on." This, or a plan somewhat analogous would, we think, give fuller justice to students than that now in vogue.

THE electoral contest for offices in the Alma Mater Society is now of the past. The Rev. G. Milligan, B. A., Toronto, has been elected unopposed to the post of hon. president. For the presidential chair considerable animation was shown by the supporters of Messrs. Heath and Wood, the opposing candidates, each possessing special claims to the honour. Mr. Heath had behind him the united support of the Medicals, and some countenance from both Arts and Divinities. To this he added his individual influence. Mr. Wood was the Arts' candidate; but he was perhaps lacking in energy, and threw himself too implicitly upon those who had brought him forward. His principle was to say as little as possible about his own merits: very good under general conditions; but experience has proved that candidates for public honours require to make the *Ego* a prominent factor in their electioneering speeches. Now that Mr. Heath has been elected, by a large majority, we congratulate him upon his success; at the same time we would not depreciate the ability and claims of Mr. Wood. We also congratulate the other successful candidates.

POETRY.

A GLEAM OF SUNSHINE.

THIS is the place. Stand still, my steed,
Let me review the scene,
And summon from the shadowy past
The forms that once have been.

The past and present here unite
Beneath time's flowing tide,
Like footprints hidden by a brook,
But seen on either side.

Herc runs the highway to the town;
There the green lane descends
Through which I walked to church with thee,
O gentlest of my friends!

The shadow of the linden trees
Lay moving on the grass;
Between them and the moving boughs,
A shadow, thou didst pass.

Thy dress was like the lilies,
And thy heart was pure as thy;
One of God's holy messengers
Did walk with me that day.

I saw the branches of the trees
Bend down thy touch to meet;
The clover-blossoms in the grass
Rise up to kiss thy feet.

"Sleep, sleep to-day, tormenting cares,
Of earth and folly born!"
Solemnly sang the village choir
On that sweet Sabbath morn.

Through the closed blinds the golden sun
Poured in a dusty beam,
Like the celestial ladder seen
By Jacob in his dream.

And ever and anon the wind,
Sweet scented with the hay,
Turned o'er the hymn-books fluttering leaves
That on the window lay.

Long was the good man's sermon,
Yet it seemed not so to me;
For he spake of Ruth the beautiful,
And still I thought of thee.

Long was the prayer he uttered,
Yet it seemed not so to me;
For in my heart I prayed with him,
And still I thought of thee.

But now, alas! the place seems changed;
Thou art no longer here:
Part of the sunshine of the scene,
With thee did disappear.

Though thoughts, deep-rooted in my heart,
Like pine-trees, dark and high,
Subdue the light of noon, and breathe
A low and ceaseless sigh;

This memory brightens o'er the past,
As when the sun, concealed,
Behind some cloud that near us hangs,
Shines on a distant field.

—LONGFELLOW.

VARNO THE BRAVE:

A TALE OF THE
PICTS AND SCOTS.

BY THE LATE D. M. PERTH, N. B.

IN the hall all was confusion. The long lost daughter of Brudus was borne to the apartments of the queen, while old chiefs gathered around the mute Varno, and, giving vent to old jokes, wished him joy of having for a vassal such a lovely hero. Varno answered their kindness with only a smile; and, retiring to a window, his eyes were fixed listlessly on his own green halls. Nor did he speak to anyone till the king, again entering the hall, satisfied all hasty inquiries with a full assurance of the perfect recovery of Spoldanka. Cheers followed the announcement, and Brudus turning round, looked Varno full in the face, who, blushing and bowing, asked with a smile:

"How can we reward a boy who is no boy, a soldier who is no man? We will be imposed upon no longer by even the bewitching eloquence of Varno, so let us be active. How shall we honor the chief of Castle Clatchart?"

"To enforce the execution of good laws," remarked Combust, "rewards all. Designing men decoy away our vassals by false promises, and the fear of punishment keeps them away. Were Brudus to compel restitution, with penalties proportioned to the value of the vassal, he would reward us better than with all the land he has to offer."

"Noble!" cried the king, "and by St. Regulus that shall be done;" "but to Varno I give —"

"What by your law, my liege, you cannot withhold!" exclaimed Varno. "Where is Appin? he is my vassal, and I claim restitution with penalties."

Plaudits, cheers and laughter followed the gallant demand of the young chief. The king joined in the merriment, and when it had settled, gravely observed:

"Appin was no real vassal but a shadow that had vanished; how can I be accountable for a shadow?"

"Appin," replied Varno, "was no common shadow; he was one of soul and substance; give me the substance and the soul and Varno is rewarded."

"Amen!" cried Brudus; "and to-morrow Spoldanka is the spouse of Varno."

It were bootless to tell how minstrels sung and chiefs feasted in celebration of that happy consummation.

Everyone vied with his neighbour who would most honor it, and conduce most to the general mirth. For fourteen days Abernethy resounded with song and dance and harping, and other joyous demonstrations; and on the fifteenth Castle Clathart opened its gates to receive the lovely bride of Varno. Then were the glorious days of that impregnable stronghold. These long grassy lines were then stately walls, whose massive strength laughed defiance to the foe. There, towering, in its pride, rose high-roofed hall, pictured with clanging mail, and resounding to the voice of the harp; while beauty tripped the polished floor and haughty warriors strode in the pride of their strength, or quaffed the cup and recounted the deeds of departed chiefs. Yonder stood the donjon, where captives groaned or clanked their chains in very madness. Yes, but beauty and gladness, strength and pride, chain and captive, wall and tower have vanished long ago. The blue bell now is the only beauty there, the goss-hawk the only warrior, the song of the linnet the only music, and the sound of the evening breeze among the grass the only sigh that falls on the ear of the solitary wanderer.

CHAPTER III.

After the nuptials of Varno and Spoldanka Pictavia remained in quietness for a longer period than usual. No marauding Saxon or turbulent Scot infested even her frontiers; nor did popular commotion disturb her internal tranquility. Unmolested the hind cultivated the soil and reaped an abundant harvest; and down in the dell, along the banks of the winding burn, youths and maidens no doubt met in the twilight, and danced gaily to the harping of the old minstrel of the castle, whilst high above, on terrace and rampart, Varno and Spoldanka sat delighted with the rustics' sports, happy in seeing their vassals happy, and listening to the voice of music as it echoed from cliff to cliff, long and mellow, and breathing nought but love and gladness.

But the scene changed. Like their own wild mountain torrents the Scots again rushed from their fastnesses, and carried death and desolation through the land. Again to heaven rose screech and wail and suppliant prayer, and again was the sky made black and lurid by the smoke and glare of burning cot and castle. Every man capable of bearing arms was summoned to the field. The beacon-fire burned on Blackcain; the Lomonds answered the blaze, and Largo Law showed high among the clouds its crest of curling flame. Thousands of Fife's bravest men enlisted under the banner of Varno.

The rival nations met at Dundee. Fierce was the outset, for implacable hatred spurred them. Obstinate and bloody was the contest. Each Piet fought for his hearth and home. The prize of the Scot was a kingdom; long and doubtful remained the strife. At length the arm of the Piet prevailed; the Scots fled and left their king and many of their principal chiefs prisoners. The Picts, in the heat of victory, knew no virtue save revenge.

Alpin and his nobles were butchered in cold blood, and their heads borne away in triumph to grace the gates of the capital. Loud was the triumph-shout that welcomed the conquerors to Abernethy; but Varno this time was not there. He, the only one among a thousand, protested loudly against the decree that consigned to the sword their noble prisoners.

"Brudus and chieftains!" he cried, "why sully your victory by such a barbarous act? Are defeat and chains not ignominy black enough for kings and nobles to bear? This heart tells me that defeat and captivity are worse than death. Why then stain your sword with blood that braves not its edge? Be merciful, for mercy is the hero's brightest virtue. Rather make Alpin your friend; his life and freedom may guarantee long peace to Pictavia; his death cannot crush but will enrage the more a nation we have often felt too powerful."

He would have said more, but clamour drowned his voice. In the exultation of victory every consideration but bloody retaliation was lost. Every chief looked upon himself as a host, and seemed to forget the gallant deeds of our hero. Insolent and presumptuous were the words muttered on all sides, and even Brudus went the length of saying "that it became not a youth to dictate to a king."
(To be continued.)

PROFESSOR CLARK MURRAY'S HAND-BOOK OF PSYCHOLOGY.*

THIS book on Psychology by a former Professor of Philosophy in Queen's ought to be of considerable value to students. Written in simple and clear language it everywhere gives evidence of painstaking research and careful reflection. Professor Murray's power of exposition is very observable in his felicitous statement of the physiological mechanism, and in his classification of the facts on which psychology rests. Whether he has in all cases succeeded in reconciling what may roughly be called the idealist and empiricist views of psychology may be doubted, but there can be no doubt that he has shown a better apprehension of the problem than is displayed in the two most recent works on psychology, those of Mr. James Sully and Mr. Daniel Greenleaf Thompson.

Professor Murray's treatment of the subject may be briefly outlined as follows: "Psychology is the name now generally applied to the science, which investigates the phenomena of the mind" (p. 1). There are three classes of mental phenomena usually distinguished by the names of Cognition, Feeling and Volition (pp. 4 and 111). Firstly, the phenomena of cognition, when the natural evolution of human intelligence is taken as a guiding principle, are again divided into (a) the apprehension of an individual sensible object or perception, (b) the conception of a class, or generalisation, (c) the process of reasoning, by which thought

* A Handbook of Psychology; by J. Clark Murray LL.D., F.R.S.E. John Frothingham Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, McGill College, Montreal. Montreal: Dawson Brothers, 1885.

ascends from the individual to the class, or descends from the class to the individual and (d) the apprehension of the universal in the particular or idealisation (p. 116). Secondly, as no classification of the feelings which has met with general acceptance has yet been proposed, the classification adopted is only provisional. This classification starts from the rudimentary stage of feeling as simply the pleasurable or painful accompaniments of sensation, and, assuming that the more complex phenomena of the emotional life are developed by association and comparison, includes (a) emotions due to association mainly, (b) emotions due to comparison mainly and (c) intellectual and moral emotions (p. 328). Thirdly, with regard to the phenomena of volition, the possibility of a classification does not seem to have occurred to Prof. Murray. Part III, therefore, is occupied with a discussion of some ethical questions. These three classes of mental phenomena, the cognitional, emotional and volitional, are formed out of the same materials (p. 4). "An analysis of our cognitions, feelings and volitions discovers the fact that they are composed of certain simple factors which may be regarded as the elements of our mental life, and that the combination of these elements is due to certain simple processes" (p. 15). "The natural elements of which conscious life is formed are the phenomena called sensations. A sensation is any consciousness arising from an action in the bodily organism" (p. 18). "The combination of these elements is found to be due to certain processes, association and comparison" (p. 73).

A complete criticism of this hand-book of Psychology would necessitate a discussion of metaphysical, æsthetic and ethical problems, only indirectly connected with psychology, as well as of many purely psychological questions. Of the latter attention is directed to one only, the nature of the raw material of knowledge or sensation. "There is a general incomprehensibility in the transition from movement to consciousness. Even phenomena, like light or chemical action, which cannot be directly observed are proved to be modes of motion, may yet be hypothetically interpreted as such. But no similar hypothesis is conceivable in reference to the sensations of the conscious life, and consequently there is here an absolute break in the continuity of scientific interpretation. There is also a special incomprehensibility. We cannot explain why air waves appear in consciousness as sound, ether-waves as light, chemical movements as taste or smell" (p. 26). From this it is plain that as no cognition, feeling or volition can be reduced to a combination or association of physical, chemical or vital forces, the raw materials of knowledge cannot be modes of motion. So far Prof. Murray is, we think, undoubtedly correct. Further, he says: "If in the mere act of tasting, our consciousness is limited to the sensation excited, it may be asked, how do we come to know, to perceive anything by the sense of taste at all? To answer this question we must understand all that a sensation involves. Now, it is true that, in its abstract

indeterminateness, a sensation may be described as a purely subjective condition of mind. But as a concrete fact of mental life, it is a fact of which we must be conscious; and to say that we are conscious of it is merely another way of saying that it is an object known" (p. 119). Consequently the sensation which forms the raw material of knowledge is not a "purely subjective condition of mind." A purely subjective condition of mind is simply the abstraction of relation to consciousness, and that is in itself nothing. In the second place, therefore, the raw materials of knowledge are not such abstract relations. Here also we think Prof. Murray correct. What then, it may be asked, is the nature of the foundation of all our mental states? "As a concrete fact of mental life, it is a fact of which we must be conscious" (p. 119). "In being conscious of a sensation, it becomes to us not merely a *subjective* state, but an *object* of knowledge" (p. 120). Such a sensation must be the raw material. Once more Prof. Murray is correct. But we are compelled to differ from him in the conclusion which he has drawn from the above considerations. Notice the following expressions: "Sensations of our conscious life" (p. 26), "sensation appearing in consciousness" (p. 26), "a sensation is a fact of which we must be conscious" (p. 119), "in being conscious of a sensation, it becomes for us an *object* of knowledge" (p. 120). These statements plainly assert that sensation is a mental state or a mental phenomenon. Therefore, the raw materials of mental phenomena are themselves mental phenomena. As a consequence, in order that a sensation may be an object of knowledge at all, all the processes by which Prof. Murray says a perception becomes an object of knowledge, must previously have been brought into play. In other words in order that a sensation may be the raw material of knowledge, we must have compared it with sensations both like and unlike it, and when I say that we must have made the comparison I imply, as Prof. Murray plainly sees, that the sensation has been previously related to us the knowing subjects. In brief, without questioning the value of Prof. Murray's discussion of association and comparison, we hold firstly, that sensations though more simple than perceptions from the point of view of analysis, are equally with perceptions mental phenomena; and secondly, that in order that such sensation should be the mental state it is, thought must have compared it with other sensations both similar and dissimilar, or in the phraseology of Prof. Murray thought has used the laws of association and comparison. This conclusion does not affect the fact that sensation is analytically the simplest form of knowledge and it, moreover, holds good quite irrespective of what view may be taken of the growth of consciousness in the individual. Sensation as it is for animals, or as it may have been for man, before he was conscious, is not the same with sensation as it is for consciousness, for as Prof. Murray has shown, the introduction of the new factor, thought, essentially alters the product. The dualism indi-

cated above, underlies Prof. Murray's treatment of the elements of emotion and volition as well as of cognition. Feeling and impulse, which do not receive their meaning from the consciousness of the feeling and the consciousness of an object of desire, cannot be considered as the basis of emotion and volition. Prof. Murray may perhaps agree with the above. In that case he has failed to see that some of his statements point to contradictory conclusions, and that he is not wholly free from the influence of Empirical Psychology.

A PLEA FOR THE LIBRARY.

THE Trustees, at their meeting in April last, recognizing the great importance of the Library to both professors and students, appointed Mr. Sanford Fleming and Mr. A. T. Drummond a committee to approach the various colonial and other governments and scientific and literary societies with a view to securing their permanent aid in contributions of their publications. This committee has met with great success, and very many valuable additions to the library have been made and will continue to come from year to year in the future from these sources. The committee, however, does not desire to end its efforts with governments and societies. Every friend of the College can contribute in this way. If every graduate and every student would give to the library, if it were only a single volume as a permanent memento of his connection with the college, and continue this, if possible from year to year, for a given time, we would have added over one thousand volumes each year to the library shelves from this source alone; and if the other friends of the college, and they are numerous, would do the same, what a noble library we would soon have! Will they not all try? It is not much to ask. We want books, especially recent publications, in every department of science, in history, in travel and in theology. The college authorities have no funds of importance to spare for the library, and hence the contributions of books from the friends of the college have a special value. Some day we may have men like Peter Redpath, as in the case of McGill College, who will form splendid historical and other departments in the library for us, but in the meantime every graduate, student and other friend of the college can do his part.

All contributions will be acknowledged in the Calendar, the COLLEGE JOURNAL, and in the local press.

THE GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

ANOTHER was added to the list of successful concerts given by the College Glee Club, under the superior management of F. C. Heath, B. A., in the Opera House, Kingston, on the 19th ult. The choruses given by so many well-trained voices could not but be appreciated by all; while the solos of Misses Fracliek and Morrison were received with loud applause, which they well deserved. The ladies who supplied the instrumental pieces showed great ability and careful training. Miss Dick

did full justice to Beethoven's impassionate sonata. The glees by the club were received with the usual enthusiasm. The Coopers' Chorus brought down the house. The original sermon "Mary's Little Lamb," by Mr. T. G. Marquis, showed what the fertile brain of T. G. can produce with a few hours application. The operetta by Miss Hubbell, Mr. Harry Burdette and Mr. Fred Heath was a fitting climax to the success of the former part of the entertainment. One might judge from the way this play was given that the performers had been on the stage for years, but this not being the case, their success said much for the natural talent and ability displayed. With the close of this session the club lose their leader, Mr. Heath, — a loss which they shall regret in many ways; and it will be long before they obtain another director so sacrificing in his attentions and of such marked ability. The club realized from the concert \$140.

MR. GLADSTONE ON UNIVERSITY INFLUENCE.

HIS ADVICE TO THE STUDENTS.

IN the autumn of 1879 Mr. Gladstone accomplished in Scotland what is now historically known as his great Mid-Lothian campaign. It was an arduous undertaking; but in the very thick of the political contest the ex-Premier of Great Britain, then Lord Rector of Glasgow University, found leisure to carefully prepare and deliver before his young collegiate constituents in the commercial capital an inaugural address which was a masterpiece of eloquence and thought, and which will be remembered throughout life by those fully two thousand students who had the privilege of hearing it. Speaking of the benefits of a university training, he said: "The habits of mind formed by universities are founded on sobriety and tranquility. They help to settle the spirits of a man firmly upon the centre of gravity; they tend to self-command, self-government, and that genuine self-respect which has in it nothing of self-worship, for it is the reverence that each man ought to feel for the nature that God has given him and for the laws of that nature. It is one thing to plough and sow with the expectation of the harvest in due season when the year shall have come round; it is another thing to ransack the ground in a gold field with the heated hope and craving for vast returns to-morrow or to-day. All honour then to the university, because while it prepares young men in the most useful manner for the practical purposes of life, it embodies a protest against the excessive dominion of worldly appetites, and supplies a powerful agency for neutralizing the specific dangers of this age." With reference to the after-life of the student, the right hon. gentleman remarked: "Be assured every one of you has his place and vocation on this earth, and that it rests with himself to find it. Do not believe those who too lightly say, 'Nothing succeeds like success.' Effort, gentlemen, honest, manful, humble effort succeeds by its reflected action, especially

in youth, better than success, which indeed too easily and too early gained, not seldom serves, like winning the first throw of the dice, to blind and stupefy. Get all the knowledge you can; and the more you get, the more you breathe upon its nearer heights the invigorating air and enjoy the widening views, the more you will know and feel how small is the elevation you have reached in comparison with the immeasurable altitudes that yet remain unsealed. Be thorough in all you do, and remember that, though ignorance often may be innocent, pretension is always despicable. "Quit you like men, be strong!" and the exercise of your strength to-day will give you more strength to-morrow. Work onwards and work upwards; and may the blessing of the Most High soothe your cares, clear your vision, and crown your labours with reward."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

An able and esteemed minister of the Presbyterian Church sends us the following: "I would take exception to an article in the last number of the JOURNAL (page 35) on the execution of Riel, where capital punishment is characterized as 'a relic of a by-gone and barbaric age; as a question of morals iniquitous and as a metaphysical problem unphilosophic.' As I read my Bible the Lord himself gave the laws to the race (Gen. 9-5-6), and I have not yet found the place in that same Bible where the law has been repealed. Such is my opinion of the question and such is the authority I believe by which life is judicially taken away, and the right is neither iniquitous in morals nor unphilosophic in metaphysics. It may be proper to discuss such a question in a college journal, but I would humbly submit that it would carry more weight and be more likely to change the opinion of old men like myself if the language employed were a little more guarded in the face at least of a Scriptural declaration which many like myself feel has all the sacredness of a Divine Revelation." [We are in hearty sympathy with the above. The article referred to was written by gentlemen not now in office.]—ED.

EDUCATED WOMEN'S TRUE DUTIES.

A LADY, perceiving by the JOURNAL that our college is now interested in the higher education of women, sends us the following thoughtful paragraph: "Woman occupies at the present time a considerable share of public attention. The subject as to whether females should attend college has been widely discussed. For the higher education of women who does not wish? A systematic course of medical training, in order to meet emergencies and accidents with presence of mind, is very advantageous. Many lives might be saved if those on the spot knew how to bind up a wound, treat a burn, or restore animation in cases of drowning. Fewer lives would be sacrificed to the ignorance of the sick nurse if a good solid education was made compulsory because a smattering of Latin which enables

one to read a prescription is not all that is required. But education also renders women fitter companions for fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers. There is a vast field for women in which to work without infringing upon the active duties of men. Home is their proper sphere, and domestic affection their highest attribute. If women wish to be useful they may be so in many ways apart from lawyers' or doctors' offices. If they have literary taste, for instance, they may write that for which having read mankind shall be the better. Many women have done valuable work in this department. Again, there are poor people around us, many of whom are longing for a helping hand, or a loving word. Who is better fitted for supplying these wants than a kind, gentle, thoughtful young lady? Let woman cast aside her weakness of purpose and that slavish clinging to fashion which too often characterizes her, and in all she does let her aim at the highest, even though she fail, and there will be no need of her vying with man."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal.

Sir,—As we understand it, the Alma Mater is a society intended to advance the intellectual interests of the students, and its platform is open alike to the students of arts, medicine and divinity. According to the constitution such department has equal right to its privileges. Yet these *privileges* are subject to abuse, not by any particular branch of the students of Queen's University, as some would insinuate. After a careful survey of the situation, we think the arts student from whom some of the complaints have been made against the other departments, are not altogether free from censure themselves. Those who would insinuate that the students of the affiliated Royal Medical College of Queen's University ought to be deprived of the privileges of the Alma Mater of their own university, overlook the many disadvantages such a peremptory course would involve. Such a course would not only sever the kindly interplay of feeling which always existed between the several affiliated colleges of the university, but would also be ruinous to the society, unjust toward the medical department and illegal according to the constitution.

It would be injurious to the society in as far as it would diminish a great deal of the interest in our Alma Mater. It must be plain to every observant mind that if the A. M. suffrage were diminished its field of public influence would be restricted. No one can deny that a state having an electoral vote of 80,000 must be more extensively known and its influence more distinctly felt on a continent than one with only 10,000 electoral votes. In the same position does the Alma Mater Society stand in relation to the outside literary world. The greater number of affiliated colleges this society of Queen's can look to for support, even in the election of its officers,

the more extensive and distinct will be its influence. Little things are not to be despised, and in order to be successful we must discard the idea that little things are unimportant and that great occasions and enterprises only are worthy of our best thoughts and endeavours. In the present state of the A. M. S. it may be a caricature almost equal to the fable of the lion and the mouse even to insinuate that the society could be of any benefit to the university in extending her influence and provincial reputation. Yet it is a benefit and so also is the foot ball team. Though insignificant to some, these things do assist to extend the name and reputation of an institution. We cannot understand how any one having the interests of the institution at heart can fail to see that by decreasing her suffrage he would also detract in some degree from her strength. It would also be unjust towards a body of students with whom we have long lived in harmony and whose ability we recognize, and who have contributed to the funds directly and indirectly, to think at this late hour of daying them the privilege of voting at elections. Let us rather avail ourselves of every support, heartily appreciate every word of encouragement for the prosperity of the society, and let each individual student earnestly strive to promote the interests of his Alma Mater; then we would soon have a debating institution which would send forth men able to acquit themselves with ease and dignity on the platforms—either of church or state.

To some, these high aims for the society may seem as an illusion of a fevered imagination. We do not deny that it will end in imagination, if the members of the society remain inactive. But if each student would make up his mind to assist in building up the society, independent of selfish motives or party prejudices, Queen's would attain to an oratorical celebrity and influence in Canadian history which would scorn defeat as a consideration beneath contempt.

Again, it would be illegal to exclude any body of students from voting or taking an active interest in the workings of the society.

In the mean time for those most deeply interested in the prosperity of this society we would suggest the following scheme, which while advancing the interests of the society will not interfere with the privileges of any member and will certainly debar no one from an active interest in his Alma Mater, whether a student of arts, medicine or divinity, and will prove the sincerity of every one entitled to a vote.

If the following restrictions were imposed on each voter the election of officers would be less democratic in its tendency and the conditions being impartial would not be unbearable and to which no one could offer any weighty objections. It is this:

That each member entitled to a vote should appear at four regular meetings of the A. M. S. held between October and the Saturday previous to the election. To insure an attendance a roll might be called. If this

condition were made a rule it would debar none but those who were altogether indifferent to the interests of his Alma Mater. If this condition is not adopted soon we hope that a discussion of its merits will be opened. It is within the capacity of every student who is capable of taking a B. A. degree, to build within his life's fleeting hours some monument that shall last forever. Let this be a monument that will commend itself to the best interests of mankind. In connection with the subject of this article, no greater one can we suggest as an object of general interest, than to aid in the advancement of the interests of a debating club, which must ultimately tend to mould our characters and our destinies. If such grand possibilities lie within the reach of this society, the reach of the united effort of its members, let us be united, having our aim, though various be our ambitions and our goals. How important that each individual member live for something every hour of our connection with our Alma Mater, yea every hour of our existence; and for something, too, harmonious with the dignity of our institution (Queen's). Let the following words of the great Goethe stimulate us to new energy and make us feel the importance of availing ourselves of every means to cultivate our talents and make them shine:

"Rest not! Life is sweeping by;
Go and dare before you die,
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind to conquer time;
Glorious 'tis to live for aye,
When the forms have passed away."

N. T. C. MCKAY.

ALMA MATER.

A MEETING of the Society was held in the Science Class-room on Saturday evening, Nov. 21st, with Vice-President Kidd in the chair. The meeting was fairly large, and noticeable among those present were a number of "meds." This of course indicated the near approach of the elections, as the "meds" are never seen at the meetings at any other time. The minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted. Mr. Ryan gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that the Freshmen in medicine be elected members of the Society. Mr. N. T. C. McKay gave notice that at the next annual meeting he would move certain amendments and additions to the Constitution. A motion such as Mr. McKay's, containing many good suggestions, if in the main adopted, must prove beneficial.

A regular meeting of the Alma Mater Society was held on 28th ult., Vice-President Kidd in the chair. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. In pursuance of notice of motion, given at last meeting, Mr. Ryan moved that the Freshmen in medicine be admitted members of the Society.—Carried. Mr. Scott again brought forward the matter as to precedence of managing-editor and editor. He claimed that the managing-editor ought to have full authority. After considerable discussion the Society

confirmed the finding of a previous meeting, and refused to extend the powers of managing-editor. In consequence Mr. Scott resigned, and Mr. D. Millar was appointed managing-editor *pro tem*. Mr. Foxton moved: That all members of the Society who are also subscribers to the JOURNAL, but who have not paid in full to June, 1885, forfeit their vote at the coming A. M. elections.—Carried. This is thought to be a move in the right direction, since members who take the JOURNAL and refuse to pay for it, should not be allowed the privileges of the Society. This being the meeting for the nomination of candidates for office in the Society for the coming year, the following gentlemen were nominated:

Hon. President—Rev. G. M. Milligan, Toronto; acclamation.

President—Isaac Woods, B.A.; F. C. Heath, B.A.

Vice-Presidents—D. E. Mundell, B.A.; D. M. Robertson; acclamation.

Secretary—H. L. Wilson; D. Cunningham.

Treasurer—F. J. Kirk; S. Griffin.

Assistant Secretary—H. Leask; J. Minnes.

Critic—J. J. Ashton; acclamation.

Committee—E. McLachlin, L. Irving, A. McFarlane,

A. G. Hay, C. B. Dupuis, J. White.

The committee appointed to secure a piano did so promptly, and previous to the opening of the meeting several choice selections were rendered. The Vice-President asked all to rise, and Mr. Beale presiding at the piano, the meeting was closed with the singing of "God Save the Queen."

→*THE ROYAL COLLEGE*←

THE New York *Medical Record*, the highest authority in America, in referring to the Royal College, says: "The faculty of the Royal College, Kingston, has been greatly strengthened by the addition of new material, although the past few years have witnessed the removal from the teaching staff there of some most excellent men,—notably, Dr. Lavell, one of the oldest and most esteemed teachers in the province, and who has acquired more than a local fame as a practical gynecologist. He has retired to accept the position of warden of the Provincial Penitentiary, an office to which he will bring the best of qualifications. The Royal College has secured the services of Dr. William H. Henderson as lecturer on physiology. This gentleman has devoted a great deal of time and study to his specialty, both at home and in Europe, and although a comparatively young man, has secured considerable distinction as the reward of his industry. Dr. Sullivan, who has filled the chair in Surgery for many years at Kingston, has been called to the Canadian Senate, in the halls of which legislative body he will in future give vent to the same fervid eloquence that characterized him as a lecturer. No changes of any importance have been made in the faculties of the other Canadian schools."

DIVINITY HALL.

THE leading essayists in the Divinity Hall are two ladies.

Delay of the clergy in assuming their natural leadership of reforms often consigns these to an infidel leadership.—*Prof. Austin Phelps.*

Browning, says Archbishop Farrar, is essentially the poet of humanity. "In all his poems there is something that makes for religion; and his teaching is better, braver, manlier, more cheerful, more healthy and more religious than all that has ever before passed for poetry."

Mr. Childerhose, a student of Queen's College who worked at Springfield during the summer, was presented lately, at a social held at the residence of Dr. Mills, with an address expressive of the high appreciation in which his services and character were held by the people amongst whom he had been laboring.

It having been intimated that John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester in Henry VIIIth's time, was to be canonized, a correspondent remarked: "Then among the St. Johns there will be two (both martyrs) who were suited for contrary reasons—St. John the Baptist for telling his king, "It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife;" and St. John Fisher for telling his king, "It is lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife."

Professor Godet gives to the Church of England this solemn warning: "Let the Church beware! Her mission is serious in these days. The nation is drawn towards her; more or less consciously, it nevertheless claims her aid. But what aid will she be able to give if all she has to offer is a mutilated and paralyzed Christianity, a gospel deprived of what gave it from the first the victory over the world, a Christianity of which every Romish priest might, with reason, say, 'I have something better than that.'"

We notice that Mr. P. M. Pollock is contributing a series of articles on "Social Life in Canada" to the *Presbyterian Churchman*, published in Dublin. In one of these articles he mentions the success attending many of the boys and girls brought by Miss Billbrough from the "Old country" to the New land. Here is what he says of one: "In the winter of 1883-'84 I noticed in the Freshman class a delicate-looking lad with fine face and eyes. I was told he was a candidate for the Church. I watched him, saw him take part in the students' meetings, more especially the Evangelistic meetings, and I became interested in him. He spoke well, passed his entrance and finals successfully and got work in the Mission Field. He was a Belleville boy."

Y. M. C. A.

THE trustees of the Third Methodist Church have granted the Y. M. C. A. the use of their lecture-room for Sabbath evening meetings. During the winter meetings for the young men only will be held in this place every Sabbath evening at 8.15. There will be good singing and an orchestra. Short addresses will be delivered by young men. All students are invited to be present.

It is proposed to invite Mr. J. E. K. Studd, of England, to visit our Canadian Colleges. This gentleman is a graduate of the class of '83 of Cambridge University, and while there figured as one of the foremost in athletics, being for a time captain of the university cricket team. During Mr. Moody's fruitful visit to that great university, a few years ago, Mr. Studd was led to consecrate himself to the work of presenting the gospel to young men, and has been engaged in this work in London. At the urgent request of Mr. Moody he has consented to visit the American Colleges. His brother, who has gone to the Chinese mission field with a band of Cambridge students, is well known in connection with the religions awakening amongst the students of Edinburgh University which took place last winter. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, says of Mr. Studd: "I never had a more interesting man in my house; kind, honest, zealous, sincere and unassuming." We trust that he may be able to visit Queen's before the winter is over.

Our English word peace comes from the Latin *pax*. Pax itself is derived from a root *pax*, which means to fix. Thus peace is fixedness of mind, equilibrium of heart, the secret tranquility of the soul, at rest from disquieting cares, and corroding anxieties, and hungry wants.—*Rev. Philip Norton*.

Mr. Moody's meetings at Lynn, Massachusetts, were remarkably successful. At the last no fewer than 138 persons rose for prayers. The work is being carried on since he left by Mr. Geo. C. Needham. At Kingston, on the Hudson, Messrs. Moody and Sankey have been holding a convention. When the doors were closed there were over a thousand people standing in the rain. Persons were carried out fainting.

COLLEGE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

THE regular meeting of the C. M. A. was held in the Principal's Class-room on Saturday, Nov. 28, the President in the chair. Considerable discussion took place on the subject of sending students to supply the fields along the K. and P. Railway. It seems that these fields do very little towards remunerating the students. The association considers that all students should have \$3 per Sabbath and expenses, and a resolution to that effect

was passed. We believe that similar associations in Montreal and Toronto ask \$4 and expenses for their students. Mr. T. R. Scott read a report from Mr. Sharp, who labored last summer at Levant. It was very satisfactory. Mr. Redden, who labored in Griffith and Metawatchan also reported. His field is a hard one on account of the roughness of the country, but his report was very encouraging, the field doing better than ever before.

COLLEGE+WORLD.

SEVERAL Princeton Sophomores have been indefinitely suspended for hazing.

The Roman Catholics are about to establish a University in Washington.

During the last few months the Presidents of California, Chicago, Vassar and Cornell Colleges have resigned.

At present the largest University in Europe is Rudolf Albrecht's of Vienna. It has 285 professors and 5,221 students.

After 1887, Latin will be made optional at Harvard. Then a student may graduate without knowing a word of Latin or Greek.

A College is to be built in Russia for the purpose of teaching all the languages of the different nations under the Russian rule, together with all the modern languages of any importance.

Among the eminent men who object to the prominence given to the study of Ancient Languages is Canon Farrar, who declared his views on the subject in a lecture lately delivered at Johns Hopkins University.

The leader of the class of '85 graduating from the Women's Medical College in New York, is a young Chinese lady, Kin Tai Me. She is twenty years of age, and after some further study intends to return to China and practise her profession.

According to the Japan Gazette the process of Latinizing the Japanese alphabet is making great progress. Two of the learned societies of Tokio have resolved to print their official reports in the Roman characters, and the Roman type is already employed by several newspapers.

Prof. Maria Mitchell, of Vassar College, celebrated her 67th birthday a few days ago, and was presented by the under-graduates with a jelly-cake of sixty-seven layers—one for each year. Poor Maria! We warn the good lady to be very, very careful. If she eats all that cake, she certainly will never live to celebrate another birthday.

THE ELECTION CONTEST.

PROBABLY no period of the college session is more pregnant with excitement and interest than the week intervening between the nominations and elections for the various offices in connection with the Alma Mater Society. This year has been no exception to the rule. The nominations were held on Saturday, November the 8th, when the following gentlemen were proposed:

Hon. President—Rev. G. Milligan, B. A., Toronto.
President—F. C. Heath, B. A.; I. Wood, B. A.
1st Vice-President—E. Mundell.
2nd Vice-President—D. Robertson.
Secretary—H. Wilson; D. Cunningham.
Assistant Secretary—J. D. Minnes; H. Leask.
Treasurer—F. J. Kirk; E. J. Griffin.
Committee—L. Irving, E. McLaughlin, H. McFarlane, A. G. Hay, C. B. Dupuis.

During the week mass meetings were held in both colleges, at which the various candidates put forward their claims for the offices, some on account of long and faithful services, others because they were freshmen, and others again because they intended studying medicine. From the fact that Mr. Heath is now a student in the Royal College, and his opponent, Mr. Wood, was chosen by the Arts, it is not to be wondered at that the old cry of Arts *versus* Medicine was again stirred up. This circumstance is pernicious in itself, and one that will result in injury to the Alma Mater if not to the University. Candidates should be chosen and elected, not because they are students in Arts or Medicine, but because of their qualifications; and certainly men should be chosen who have given evidence in the past that, if elected, they will faithfully discharge the duties incumbent on them. The elections were held in Ontario Hall. The liveliest interest was manifested by all; and as the hourly returns were posted up, the result was loudly cheered. At the close of the pole the vote stood thus:

Hon. President—Rev. G. M. Milligan, B. A.
President—F. C. Heath, B. A.
First Vice—D. E. Mundell, B. A.
Second Vice—D. M. Robertson.
Secretary—D. Cunningham.
Assistant Secretary—J. Minnes.
Treasurer—J. Kirk.
Critic—J. J. Ashton.
Committee—Messrs. E. McLaughlin, L. Irving and A. G. Hay.

A STUDENTS' HOUSE OF COMMONS.

M. R. LANGDON WILLIAMS, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Ind., sends the following to the editor of the *Nation*:

Would you allow me some of your valuable space to call attention to an institution at the Johns Hopkins University, which I think deserves to be more generally known?

The literary societies of our colleges are chiefly of two sorts—either devoted to the reading of essays and other

similar literary productions written by the students, or else consisting of formal debates on subjects of small general interest. Societies of both these sorts have been tried at the Johns Hopkins University, all commencing most promisingly, but invariably dying a natural death within a few months. Interest flagged after the first few meetings, while the students had too much to do to spend time in preparing essays or reading up for fixed topics of debate.

Last year, however, at the suggestion of one of the Fellows in History, a new departure was made. At a mass meeting the students decided to establish a deliberative assembly, resembling as much as possible the English House of Commons. The proposer of the scheme prepared the draft of a constitution, on the model of one he had seen working at another college, which was adopted, with some few alterations, by the students. The Hopkins House of Commons was incorporated. The officers were to be as follows: 1. A speaker elected twice a year, who was to have all the duties of the same officer in the English House of Commons, and, besides, the executive power of appointing the prime minister; 2. a prime minister, who was always to belong to the majority of the house; 3. a foreign secretary and (4) a home secretary, who were to assist the prime minister in deliberation and debate—the two secretaries being appointed by the prime minister. The speaker was also to appoint a sergeant-at-arms for the preservation of order, and a clerk to note the proceedings.

With this working machinery bills are introduced and put through all the readings and forms of a deliberative assembly, and adopted or rejected according to the disposition of the house. The Opposition benches are, as a rule, almost as full as the ministerial seats, causing the rivalry to be very active and the interest unflagging. Meetings are held every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, and the house seldom adjourns before 11 p. m. The attendance is very large, often reaching twenty-five or thirty, while an excellent rule, that three successive absences shall be equivalent to a resignation, insures constant, consecutive attendance. The second year has opened with a membership almost doubled, which is not confined to undergraduate students alone, for the roll contains the names of a number of graduate students.

Here, then, is a students' society doing good work, familiarizing the members with the customs and rules of deliberative meetings, while at the same time interesting them in the social and political problems of the day, and preparing them to be good citizens and intelligent voters. Perhaps, if this letter is seen by members of literary societies of other colleges, it may prompt them to establish similar societies which will do equally good work.

The Hopkins House of Commons has always met with the most courteous support from the Faculty of the University, the president and professors encouraging the students to join, and frequently proposing subjects for debate.

PERSONALS.

M R. G. W. MITCHELL, '85, is in Glasgow.

Mr. Jas. McV. Mills, '88, is now in California, will probably be back to college after the Christmas holidays.

Mr. J. J. Wright, '85, who once controlled the JOURNAL with such success, is engaged in mission work at Merriekville.

Mr. P. M. Pollock, '81, is preaching in Forbes, a beautiful little town near Inverness, Scotland, the capital of the Northern Highlands. Peter is a "Paisley body."

Mr. A. G. Farrell, '85, and Mr. Wm. Nicol, '84, have just returned to Kingston from St. John's, P. Q., where they had been undertaking examinations connected with their military course.

Since his return from Scotland, Dr. Anglin has made rapid progress towards gaining a large city practice. The Dr. is to be congratulated on his success in the face of such opposition as is to be found in Kingston.

Mr. Geo. Bryan, '88, was called home from college a few days ago by the news that his father was in a very critical condition. The message, unfortunately, did not reach him soon enough, for on reaching home he found that his father had passed away. The JOURNAL deeply sympathizes with Mr. Bryan in his bereavement.

DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

AUTHORITIES are generally agreed that the most durable pavement yet discovered is made from birthday cakes from Vassar College. We earnestly hope that the Senate will make some effort towards getting enough of this kind of cake to make a good walk from the university out as far as Union Street.

"Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the clerk of the criminal court of an Irish prisoner. "An' sure," said Pat, "what are yees there for but to foind that out?"

Incident at the recent session of the *Concursus*:

The stranger in the city strange was called.
With pace serene he came, and, unappalled,
While near the judge he calmly took his stand,
Revealed his knowledge of the case in hand;
The students gazed, and still the wonder grew
How Phalen's head had carried all he knew.

A CLINCHER.—(Scene. Helensburgh, Cairndhee park; Sunday night; two worthies on a seat conversing). 1st worthy—"Man, Jock, I've been thinkin' that yer nose is awfu' like a strawberry." 2nd worthy—"If that's sae, Tam, I'm a wee feert' ye're upsides wi' me!" 1st worthy—"Bit, Jock, ye maun admit that yours is redder than

nine!" 2nd worthy—"Weel, Tam, *mines wis peyed fur onyway*, and that's mair than you can say!"

We often wonder why it is that professors in general expect students to carry in their brains cart-loads of lore, got from various quarters, when each individual professor, in treating his own specific subject, hugs passionately his note-book.

Do you know Tug? If you don't you should. He's a captivating fellow. The other day, just as the Junior Philosophy Class had gotten nicely under way, Tug opened the door, stepped gracefully in, and made a bee-line for his seat. What occurred, however, proved again that there's many a slip 'twixt the door and the seat. Two years ago the floor of this particular room was waxed for the accommodation of those present at the conversazione who wished to dance, and it still preserves its slipperiness. Tug's feet went back on him just as he was passing the desk of the professor, and he sat down most unexpectedly both to himself and to the class. A roar followed, but the professor gave his hand a sort of a weird, wild, majestic wave, and order was restored immediately.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

DON'T you think, my dear sir, it would suit very well to leave Kingston and Queen's and come down to Cornell?—*Principal of Cornell*.

For various reasons I'd much rather stay in the old Limestone City. I bid you "good day."—*Professor Watson*.

What a fascinating dog I am!—*Fred Booth*.

Does Mr. Cameron take those things often?—*Freshman at A. M. S.*

How does it come that whenever I stand on my feet to speak I bring down the house?—*Eugene Dupuis*.

Be kind to me, boys, you'll not have me long.—*S. W. Dyde*.

Why is a certain divinity student like a rabbit? Because he is always burrow-ing.

This resignation business is growing monotonous.—*Alma Mater*.

I tell you what, gentlemen, I make the daisy lawyer.—*Max Hamilton*.

It isn't true that I was hanging by the heels in the gymnasium.—*Jas. F. Smith*.

The witnesses for the crown may go back on us, but the jury—never!—*Counsel for the Prosecution*.

"By the way" we shall resume our old tried and beaten path in regard to headings.—*Q. C. Journal*.

Did gast that waxed floor.—*Tug Wilson*.